

Nebraska Emergency Management Agency



National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation Plan

June 2005

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June 2005

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RECORD OF CHANGES

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**Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation Plan**

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**Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation Plan**

FOREWORD

In Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, the President directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, submit for review to the Homeland Security Council, and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). This system will provide a consistent Nationwide approach for Federal, State, Local and Tribal governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity.

NIMS enhances the management of domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive system for incident management and will help achieve greater cooperation among Departments and agencies at all levels of government. Aside from the requirements of HSPD, this Department possesses significant responsibility as a signatory to the National Response Plan (NRP). Implementing the NIMS strengthens each Department's capability and resolves to fulfill its responsibilities to the American people in time of emergencies.

The following NIMS Implementation Plan will help ensure that NEMA has fully incorporated NIMS into our emergency response plans, procedures and policies. This plan also provides guidance for all divisions to ensure that all personnel are appropriately trained in the NIMS and prepared to effectively and efficiently execute the agency duties under the NRP at all times. The NIMS implementation plan will direct the states response to any incident manmade or natural.



Al Berndt
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency

Section I: General

I-1 Purpose

This document establishes the Nebraska Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA) National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation Plan to ensure the State of Nebraska complies with HSPD-5, *Management of Domestic Incidents*. HSPD-5 requires all State agencies to adopt the NIMS and use it in their individual domestic incident management and emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities as in support of all actions to assist State or local entities. This plan also illustrates the intended methods of incorporation of NIMS into NEMA's plans, procedures, policies and training programs.

1-2 Authorities

- a. Public Law 93-288 as amended by the Stafford Act – Disaster Relief Act of 1974 as amended by PL 100-707
- b. Nebraska RRS 81-829.31
- c. 81-829.36 to 81.829.75 Nebraska Emergency Management Act
Governors Executive Order.

I-3 References

- a. Homeland Security Act of 2002
- b. HSPD-5 Management of Domestic Incidents
- c. HSPD-8 National Preparedness
- d. DHS, National Incident Management System, March 2, 2004
- e. National Response Plan
- f. State Homeland Security Grant Program
- g. State Emergency Operations Plan – SEOP updated 2005
- h. Generic Local Emergency Operations Plan – LEOP (updated on a rotating basis)

I-4 Definitions

Relevant definitions and acronyms are listed in Section V.

I-5 Scope

- a. This document outlines how NEMA and the State of Nebraska plan on implementing NIMS.
- b. The provisions of this document apply to all NEMA plans, procedures, policies, and training programs; including those fulfilling Emergency Support Functions under the National Response Plan (NRP) (see section III).
- c. The provisions of this document apply to all subcomponents (e.g., local, regional and tribal offices, response assets, etc.) operating under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Nebraska.

I-6 Responsibilities

- a. *The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) will be responsible for the following:*
 - (1) NEMA will act as the coordinating agency to ensure that the state of Nebraska has fully adopted all components of NIMS.
 - (2) NEMA will coordinate state, local and private resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from incidents natural or man made.
 - (3) NEMA will act as the key supporting role for public information in establishing the Joint Information Center (JIC) in event of a state wide disaster.
 - (4) NEMA will encourage state agencies, local and tribal communities to participate in intrastate mutual aid agreements/compacts and implement authorities for the State to enter into mutual aid agreements.
 - (5) NEMA will encourage/assist with opportunities for regional and local tabletop, functional, and full scale evaluated exercises.
 - (6) NEMA will provide exercise training in the form of exercise planning, exercise design, exercise development & evaluation and NIMS training.
 - (7) NEMA will provide guidance to ensure compliance with NIMS in regard to the Incident Command System.
 - (8) NEMA will be responsible for the monitoring of the NIMCAST (NIMS Capability Assessment Support Tool) and disseminating the information to the NIC.

b. *State Agencies or other major departmental organization directors within the State of Nebraska are responsible for the following:*

- (1) NIMS will be incorporated into any existing operations, training programs and exercises that compose Homeland Security Funds.
- (2) Incorporate NIMS into emergency management plans.
- (3) Establish a timeframe and develop a strategy for full NIMS implementation.
- (4) Participate in NEMA provided PET (Planning Exercising and Training) activities when appropriate.
- (5) Work with the NEMA Public Information Officer (PIO) in establishing a JIC in the event of a state wide disaster.

c. *Local and Tribal jurisdictions will be responsible for the following:*

- (1) It will be the responsibility of the local Chief Elected Official to maintain the adoption of NIMS at the local level.
- (2) Develop and maintain a standard of NIMS trained personnel within the county/region containing a resource bank of trained emergency responders.
- (3) To include the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) yearly updates and any plans involving training/exercising programs.
- (4) Establish and participate in intrastate mutual aid agreements/compacts and enter into mutual aid agreements.
- (5) Participate in NEMA provided PET activities when appropriate.

Section II: Concept of Implementation

II-1 The Phases of NIMS Adoption in Nebraska

Nebraska will adopt NIMS in four distinct phases.

- The first phase will be the development of a Nebraska NIMS Implementation Plan resulting in a plan that will be used by all Homeland Security entities to develop, monitor and maintain their NIMS plan. This plan will include the responsibilities set forth by the State of Nebraska for any state, local or tribal entity that will receive funds through Homeland Security/NEMA.
- The second and third phases will be conducted simultaneously. The second phase will include the modification of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) and the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) to implement the NIMS standards and the modification of any existing plans, procedures, and policies to reflect NIMS adoption as outlined in the responsibilities section of this plan. It will be the responsibility of the local, tribal agencies to modify their plans, policies and procedures.
- The third phase will be the initial training that Nebraska will require for the adoption of NIMS. The minimum requirements will be the completion of the Basic Incident Command System EMI IS-100, and NIMS independent study course EMI IS-700. Additional training will need to be identified by the separate entities (other state agencies, local and tribal) to meet specific requirements as appropriate.
- The fourth phase will run in conjunction with the training phase (phase 3). In this phase, it will be the responsibility of each entity (state, local and tribal) to maintain a credentialing of records of their personnel and conduct appropriate validation exercises.

Phase I - Development of the Nebraska NIMS Implementation PlanMarch 05

Phase II - Modification of the SEOPMay 05
Modification of LEOPOn-Going

Phase III – Staff TrainingNovember 05
a. EMI IS-100 Basic Incident Command System
b. EMI IS-700 National Incident Management System

Phase IV – Credentialing RecordsNovember 05
a. Credentialing and certification of personnel and equipment
b. Conduct validation exercises

Figure II-1
Time Line for Completion

	Jan 2005	Feb 2005	March 2005	April 2005	May 2005	June 2005	July 2005	August 2005	Sept 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005
Phase I											
Phase II											
Phase III											
Phase IV											

Section III: Staff Training

III-1 Identification of Initial Training Components

Training is a key component of a successful PET program. Any employee directly or indirectly involved in homeland security and emergency management must have a basic understanding of how incident command works and a basic understanding of how an emergency operations center functions. These individuals will complete the following:

- Exercise Planning
- NeHSEEP (Nebraska Homeland Security Exercise Design and Evaluation)
- Exercise Development Workshop
- They will also participate in exercises including tabletops, functional and full scale exercises when scheduled.

In conjunction with the training/exercises listed above it is recommended that any person involved in Homeland Security or incident command will complete the following courses no later than June 2005.

- Basic Incident Management System EMI IS-100
- National Incident Management System EMI IS-700

All of the above courses can be found on the FEMA web site at
www.fema/training.org

Individuals who may be designated as an Incident Site Commander/IC Staff or are responsible for a key position in an emergency operations center must have a broader understanding of Incident Command and Emergency Operations. NEMA has identified the following interagency positions and the training requirements for each of those positions:

Managers:

Nebraska Incident Management System
Is 800 National Response Plan
IS 200 Incident Command
AWR-102 Emergency Response to Terrorism
PER-250 Emergency Response to Terrorism: Operations Course
MGT-313 Incident Management/Unified Command for WMD Incidents
MGT-314 Enhanced Incident Management/Unified Command

Liaison Officers:

Nebraska Incident Management System

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IS 800 National Response Plan

IS 200 Incident Command

AWR-102 Emergency Response to Terrorism

AWR-130 Incident Response to Terrorism Bombings

AWR-160 WMD Awareness Level Training Course

PER-220 Emergency Response to Domestic Biological Incidents

PER-250 Emergency Response to Terrorism: Operations Course

MGT-313 Incident Management/Unified Command for WMD Incidents

MGT-314 Enhanced Incident Management/Unified Command

SEOC Staff

Nebraska Incident Management System

IS 800 National Response Plan

IS 200 Incident Command

AWR-102 Emergency Response to Terrorism

III-2 Incorporation of NIMS into Current Training & Exercising Programs

In addition to new training courses, workshops and exercises should be conducted in a way that adopts NIMS. NEMA will update current training programs to enhance and incorporate the NIMS. The following table lists current training and exercising programs and the methods by which NIMS will be integrated into the regimen.

**Figure III-3
Current Training Programs**

Current Training Program	Strategy for NIMS Incorporation	Completion Date
NEMA Basic Academy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate NIMS terminology into training materials • Incorporate NIMS (IS-100/700) into training 	03-05
NEMA Advanced Academy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate NIMS terminology into training materials • Incorporate NIMS (IS-100/700) into training 	03-05
Exercise Development Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate NIMS terminology into training materials • Incorporate NIMS (IS-100/700) into training 	08-05
NeHSEEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate NIMS terminology into training materials • Incorporate NIMS (IS-100/700) into training 	05-05
State Wide Disaster Exercise TEREX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate NIMS terminology into exercise documents. • Incorporate NIMS standards into exercise functions. 	03-05
All Regional Homeland Security Exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate NIMS terminology into exercise documents. • Incorporate NIMS standards into exercise functions. 	03-05
All State Supported Exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate NIMS terminology into exercise documents. • Incorporate NIMS standards into exercise functions. 	03-05

Section IV: Modification of Plans, Policies and Procedures

IV-1 Identification of Plans, Policies and Procedures

The following chart identifies plans, policies and procedures requiring enhancement/modification to reflect full adoption of the NIMS.

Figure IV-1
Identification of Plans, Policies and Procedures

Agency Name	Plan, Policy or Procedure	Point of Contact	Office Telephone	E-Mail Address
NEMA	SEOP	Dan Hiller	(402) 471-7419	dan.hiller@nema.ne.gov
NEMA	Generic LEOP	Dan Hiller	(402) 471-7419	dan.hiller@nema.ne.gov
NEMA	SEOC SOP	Cindy Newsham	(402) 471-7415	cindy.newsham@nema.ne.gov
NEMA	EM Handbook	Patrick Rooney	(402) 471-7175	patrick.rooney@nema.ne.gov

IV-2 Modification Schedule

The following chart documents when the above-listed plans, policies and procedures will reflect full NIMS adoption.

Figure IV-2
Schedule for Modification of Existing Plans, Policies and Procedures

Agency Name	Plan, Policy or Procedure	Strategy for NIMS Implementation	Adoption Date
NEMA	SEOP	Orientation	04-26-05
NEMA	SEOC SOP	Orientation	03-03-05
NEMA	Generic LEOP	Orientation	03-03-05
NEMA	Local EM Handbook	Orientation	04-26-05

IV-3 Resource Management

The importance of maintaining accurate and up-to-date information on resource management is an emphasis of the National Incident Management System. Nebraska will identify a basis to type, inventory, order and track State, Local and tribal assets to help in the event of an emergency. It will be the responsibility of the local communities to update their resource list while conducting the LEOP updates. *NOTE: This area is currently in draft form.*

A resource typing list of the most commonly requested resources can be found at:

www.fema.gov/nims/mutual_aid.shtm.

Section V: Emergency Operations Plans (EOPS)

V-1 Identification of Emergency Operations Plans

The following table identifies all existing EOPs.

Agency Name	Point of Contact	Office Telephone	E-Mail Address	Plan, Policy or Procedure
NEMA	Cindy Newsham	(402) 471-7415	cindy.newsham@nema.ne.gov	SEOC SOP

The following checklist identifies the progress of NEMA in reflection to the adoption of NIMS in the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), which includes the date in which NEMA plans on adopting NIMS into the SEOP.

EOP Title	Checklist	Adoption Date
Defines the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary for the state.	X	July 2005
Describes organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, policies and protocols for providing emergency support.	X	July 2005
Facilitates response and short-term recovery activities.	X	July 2005
Is flexible enough to use in all emergencies.	X	July 2005
Describes the SEOP purpose.	X	July 2005
Describes the SEOP situation and assumptions.	X	July 2005
Describes the SEOP connect of operations.	X	July 2005
Describes the SEOP organization and assignment of responsibilities.	X	July 2005
Describes the administration and logistics of the SEOC.	X	July 2005
Describes the SEOP development and maintenance.	X	July 2005

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Describes the SEOP authorities and references.	X	July 2005
Contains functional annexes.	X	July 2005
Contains hazard-specific appendices.	X	July 2005
Contains a glossary.	X	July 2005
Pre-designates jurisdictional and/or functional area representatives to the Incident Commander (IC) or Unified Command (UC) whenever possible.	X	July 2005
Includes pre-incident and post-incident public awareness, education, and communications plans and protocols.	X	July 2005

Section VI: Acronym and Glossary List

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

For the purposes of NIMS, the following terms and definitions apply:

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Assisting Agency: An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

CEC - Community Emergency Coordinator: The single point of contact under SARA Title III for the community who makes determinations necessary to implement the plan. This is generally the jurisdiction's Fire Chief.

Chain of Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Civil Defense Emergency: An emergency declared by the President of the United States or Congress pursuant to applicable federal law finding that an attack upon the United States has occurred or is anticipated and that national safety requires the invocation of the emergency authority provided for by federal law.

COG: Continuity of Government

COOP: Continuity of Operations

EMAC: Emergency Management Assistance Compact

Emergency: Any unplanned event that interrupts the daily function of the jurisdiction and requires an emergency response.

Emergency Operations Plan: The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. **Emergency Public Information:** Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact: An agreement between *all* states for mutual aid so that needed resources are obtained, transported and utilized during a disaster.

EOC - Emergency Operation Center: A facility from which local government officials exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster.

EOP: Emergency Operations Plan

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency (Federal Agency)

EPI - Emergency Public Information: Information concerning individual actions that will be made available to affected residents, transients, and evacuees in an emergency to ensure their safety and well-being.

ESF – Emergency Support Functions: Various state agencies may be requested or mandated to participate in disaster related activities, responses or support.

Exercise: An activity designed to promote emergency preparedness; test or evaluate emergency operations plans, procedures, or facilities; train personnel in emergency response duties; and demonstrate operational capability.

Federal Response Plan (FRP): The Federal plan developed under Public Law 93-288 (Stafford Act) in order to facilitate the delivery of all types of Federal Response Assistance to States to help them deal with the consequence of significant disasters. Any response provided will supplement state and local response efforts. Requests for Federal assistance will be made by the State after an assessment of state and local ability to respond to the specific disaster.

FOUO – For Official Use Only: Used for documents that are meant for the use of official personnel considered confidential.

HLSEM: Homeland Security and Emergency Management

HSEEP – Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program: The method used to measure the success of all local, state and national emergency/disaster training sessions and programs; to include standards, record keeping and is the basis for the LEOP and local SOP improvement process.

HSPD-5: Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

JIS: Joint Information System - Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

JIC: Joint Information Center - A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP): A county wide, all-hazards plan, required by Nebraska R. R. S. Section 81-829.31, 81-829.36 to 81-829.75, 1996, that establishes the policies, responsibilities, plans, guidelines and procedures for all elected and appointed officials, Emergency Managers, and First Responders to function effectively during an emergency or disaster.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A local committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) responsible for emergency planning and community right to know under SARA Title III.

Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption,

landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

NEMA – Nebraska Emergency Management Agency: A state agency mandated to administer the Emergency Management Act, R. R. S. Section 81-829.31, .36 to .75 and Homeland Security directives for the State.

NIMS – National Incident Management System: A comprehensive, national approach to incident management includes the Incident Command System, multi-agency Coordination systems, and Public Information systems and must be adopted by all jurisdictions to be compliant for DHS grants and awards.

NIMCAST – NIMS Capacity Assessment Support Tool: An on-line assessment tool to determine the compliance of a county and/or state agency.

NRP: National Response Plan - A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

NRT: National Response Team. Consists of representatives of government agencies as the principal organization for implementing the NCP.

PIO: Public Information Officer

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Preparedness: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Management: Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

SEOP: State Emergency Operations Plan

SERC - State Emergency Response Commission: A commission, appointed by the governor to oversee LEPCs.

SERT - State Emergency Response Teams: Specially trained Hazmat team, technician level.

SOP: Standard Operating Procedures, a list of specific or detailed actions, methods or skills used to accomplish a specific task or job; also known as SOGs, Standard Operating Guides.

Title III: The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know" portion of SARA. Specifies requirements for minimum plan content, for fixed facility owners to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities and for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens.

Annex A

Relationship Comparison between the National Response Plan (NRP), the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Nebraska's State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) –

A-1 Background

The NRP details its reliance on NIMS operating principles and protocols in applying Federal support to incidents of national significance. Together, the NRP and NIMS integrate the resources for jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, nongovernmental organizations, and the private-sector into a seamless national framework for domestic incident response. The Nebraska State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) establishes the policies, plans, guidelines and procedures that will allow all our emergency resources to function effectively, as a team, when disaster strikes. The SEOP is consistent with the national wide concept in the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) in that the plan provides for performing specific functions across the full spectrum of hazards.

The NIMS establishes a uniform system for incident management. The NRP serves as the core operational plan for national incident management, establishing national-level coordinating structures, processes, and protocols that must be incorporated into existing Federal interagency incident plans.

The SEOP is designed to address an all hazards approach which will help prepare the state for a disaster. The SEOP is organized in such a way to incorporate a functional approach by organizing into five components; basic plan, annexes, appendices, tabs and attachments.

The following chart identifies the similarities between NIMS, NRP and the SEOP.

	Purpose	Components	Applicability
NIMS	Nationwide approach to domestic incident management; applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context. It is not an operational incident management or resource allocation plan.	Command and Management, Preparedness, Resource Management, Communications/Information Management, Supporting Technologies, Ongoing Management and Maintenance.	The NIMS is applicable across all levels of government and emergency disciplines, and nongovernmental and private-sector organizations. HSPD-5 requires all Federal agencies to adopt NIMS. Adoption of NIMS by State and Local organizations is a condition of Federal preparedness assistance.
NRP	Core operational plan for national incident management. Establishes national-level coordinating structures, mechanisms for national-level policy and operational coordination for domestic incident management that must be incorporated into existing	Base Plan – including Planning considerations, Roles and Responsibilities, Concept of Operations, Incident Management Actions, Plan Management and Maintenance, Emergency Support Functions Annexes, Support Annexes, Incident	The NRP is applicable to all Federal Departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance in actual or potential incidents of national significance that require a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector, and non-governmental entities.

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	Federal interagency incident plans.	Annexes.	
SEOP	To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to meet the dangers to the citizens and communities of this states caused by natural or manmade disasters. To prepare for prompt and efficient response to protect lives and property affected by emergencies or diasters. Provide for effective utilization of resources to support local political subdivisions in disaster recovery activities.	The SEOP contains fifteen emergency support functions (ESF's) which include; transportation, communications, public works, fire suppression, information planning, mass care, law enforcement, health and medical, search and rescue, military support, agriculture, energy, environmental, terrorism, recovery to ensure a quick response and recovery in a all hazards approach.	The State Emergency Operations Plan is applicable across all levels of state government and emergency disciplines as well as non-governmental and private organizations.

	Command and Coordination Structure	Requirements
NIMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPs on-scene using the Incident Command System ICS/Unified Command Area Command (if needed) State, local, tribal, and private-sector EOCs 	Establishes the Incident Command structure and protocols for incident management.
NRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICPs on-scene using the Incident Command System (ICS)/Unified Command Area Command (if needed) State, local, tribal, and private-sector EOCs JFO, which is responsible for coordinating Federal assistance and supporting incident management activities locally NRCC, RRCC, and HSOC, which serve as regional and national-level multiagency situational awareness and operational coordination centers IIMG, which serves as the national headquarters-level multiagency coordination entity for domestic incident management HSC and other White House organizations, which serve as the national-level multiagency coordination entities to advise and assist the President on homeland security and other policy issues <p>The organizational structure addresses site-specific</p>	<p>Incident management and emergency response plans must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles and terminology of the NIMS Reporting requirements of the NRP Linkages to key NRP organizational elements (such as the IIMG, NRCC, RRCC, JFO, etc.) Procedures for transitioning for localized incidents to incidents of national significance

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	incident management activities and the broader regional or national issues related to the incident, such as impacts on the rest of the country, immediate regional and national actions required to avert or prepare for potential subsequent events, and the management of multiple threats or incidents.	
SEOP	<p>The Governor of Nebraska holds the supreme executive power of the State. In the event of a disaster beyond local control, the Governor may assume direct operational control and may issue proclamations and make, amend, and rescind orders, rules and regulations to carry out the Nebraska Emergency Management Act.</p> <p>Various agencies within State government have Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) in addition to normal responsibilities. The responsibility to develop and maintain necessary procedures to meet emergency responsibilities rest with each agency.</p>	<p>The Nebraska State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Principles and terminology of the NIMS.• Procedures for transitioning for localized incident to incident of state significance.